

Semi-Weekly Interior Journal.

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Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

Published Tuesdays and Fridays

22 PER ANNUM, CASH.

It is understood if we credit that \$2.50 will be accepted and demanded.

W. P. WALTON.

George C. Barnes.

The Indian Witness, published at Calcutta, has this to say of Mr. Barnes in connection with the Lucknow Desha meeting:

A notable feature of the recent gathering was the presence of the Rev. G. O. Barnes, the celebrated "Mountain Evangelist" of Kentucky. Mr. Barnes is a man of striking presence, of strong individuality, of superior gifts as a speaker, and of religious views which are so completely out of line with the mass of evangelical teachers that his presence is sure to be quickly recognized wherever he goes. His first little talk was on straight Methodist lines, and delivered in Methodist phraseology. His second was a statement of his experience, in which he told of his conversion and entire sanctification, but added a third blessing, the discovery of the gospel of faith-healing. At the next meeting, or rather after the meeting, he unfolded some of his peculiar views in a brief talk to the unconverted, which startled his hearers not a little. It seemed very much like telling them that they were all right if they only knew it, but no doubt Mr. Barnes would disclaim any such statement. At the next meeting some twenty or thirty persons rose to intimate that they were not satisfied with his experience. They soon received some advice which was very unusual on such occasions, and the leader of the meeting was unkind enough to intimate that discordant doctrine would not be in order in the subsequent services. Mr. Barnes is a thorough Christian, and can exercise the gift of silence without accepting any offense, and so during the rest of the meetings he made no effort to obtrude his peculiar views publicly on the people. He gave one of the addresses in the tent on Thursday evening, and not only spoke with power, but kept within the straight lines of simple gospel.

A TYPECASTING MACHINE.—Perhaps the most interesting thing about the foundry are the line casting machines that pour out an endless stream of type as long as they are at work. "These snug little fellows," said the founder, patting with his hand the odd little mass of machinery before which he stood, "can throw out more type in one day than a man working ten hours a day can count in a month." The metal is kept fluid by a little furnace underneath the machinery and is projected into the mould by a pump. The mould is movable and at every revolution of the crank is brought to the spot, where it receives a fresh charge of the metal. A spring in front of the mould holds close to it a copper matrix, and the stamp of the letter on the matrix is directly opposite the aperture in the mould which meets the spout of the pump.—[Philadelphia Times.]

The latest abbreviation crank came from Illinois. He registered at a south side hotel thus: "Y & et." It was deciphered to indicate "Wyandott." Out in Kansas they always write "Leavenworth" "ll worth," and Wyandott "Y &." All this is done in the interest of economy—not through indolence. There was a man once whose name was James Hole, and who was so lazy that in registering his name he simply made a "J" and then punched hole in the paper. John Underwood of Andover, Mass., always signed himself:

"Wood,
J.
Mass."

A SQUALL OF WEATHER.—The old wooden school-house at Log Hollow was crowded by people who had come to take a part in the spelling-match. Finally it came to a blacksmith's turn to stand up. The word "weather" was given to him.

"W-e-a-t-h-e-r, weather," he said.

And as he sat down, the oldest inhabitant, who was doing on one of the back benches, started in time to remark it was the worst spell of weather he had ever known, with an experience that extended back some seventy odd years.—[Sam.]

The Palmer House, Chicago, has been issuing a ticket to regular boarders, which they are required to show at the dining-room. They also ran on European plan. Some of their patrons have been working in couples—a scheme to beat the hotel, which has just been broken up. Two friends register—one as a regular boarder; the other simply rents a room. One gets a ticket, uses it, then loans it to his friend. So on ad infinitum.

A remarkable feature of the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Vandick was the presence of six brothers and sisters of the aged groom who were at the original wedding fifty years ago. Such an unbroken family record is rarely met with.—[Newton (N. J.) Register.]

The hedgehog is the favorite food of the gypsies, and those who have eaten of it cooked by them in their travelling cauldrons in England say it is excellent. Hedgehogs are scarce in the fall months, and are said to be in the market in the winter.

Stonewall Jackson.

About daylight upon the Sunday of his death Mrs. Jackson informed him that his recovery was very doubtful, and that it was better that he should prepare for the worst.

He was silent for a moment and then said: "It will be infinite gain to be translated to Heaven." He advised his wife, in the event of his death, to return to her father's house, and added: "You have a kind and good father, but there is no one so kind and good as your Heavenly Father."

He still expressed a hope that he would recover, but requested his wife, in case he should die, to have him buried in Lexington, in the valley of Virginia. His exhaustion increased so rapidly that at 11 o'clock Mrs. Jackson knelt by his bed and told him that before the sun went down he would be with his Savior.

He replied: "O, no! You are frightened, my child. Death is not so near. I may yet get well."

She fell upon the bed weeping bitterly, and again told him, amid her tears and sobs, that the physicians declared that there was no longer any hope of his recovery. After a moment's pause he asked her to call the family physician.

"Doctor," he said, as the physician entered the room, "Anna informed me that you have told her I am to die to-day. Is it so?"

When he was answered in the affirmative, he turned his sunken eyes toward the ceiling and gazed for a moment or two as if in intense thought, then looked at the friends about him and said softly:

"Very good, very good; it is all right."

Then turning to his heart broken wife he tried to comfort her. He told her that there was much that he desired to tell her about but that he was too weak for the undertaking.

Col. Pendleton, one of the officers of his staff, came into the room about 1 o'clock. (Gen. Jackson asked him:

"Who is preaching at the headquarters to-day?"

When told in reply that the whole army was praying for him, he replied:

"Thank God! they are very kind." Then added: "It is the Lord's day; my wish is fulfilled. I have always desired to die on Sunday."

Slowly his mind began to fail and wander, and he frequently talked in delirium as if in command of his army on the field of battle. He would give orders to his aides in his old way, and then the scene was changed. He was at the mess table in conversation with members of his staff; now with his wife and child; now at prayers with his military family. Occasional intervals of a return of mind would appear, and during one of them the physician offered the dying man some brandy and water, but he declined it saying:

"It will only delay my departure and do no good; I want to preserve my mind till the last, if possible."

A few moments before the end arrived the dying warrior cried out in his delirium:

"Order A. P. Hill to prepare for action!"

"Paw the infantry to the front rapidly!"

"Tell Maj. Hawks—" then his voice was silent and the sentence remained unfinished.

An instant later a smile of ineffable sweetness and purity spread itself over his calm, pale face, and then looking upward and, slightly raising his hands, he said quietly and with an expression of relief:

"Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees."

And then without sign of struggle or of pain his spirit passed away. Was death ever so sweet and peaceful? Was ever rest so anticipated or Heaven so revealed?—[Detroit Free Press.]

The waste of food in hotels and restaurants, says the Chicago Times, is something enormous. In London this waste is particularly utilized by the Sisters of Mercy, who keep some one constantly in the kitchen to save the scraps as well as the articles that are returned from the dining rooms. These are carefully sorted and put in covered baskets. The soups, chowders and gravies are placed in cans or buckets. At night a covered wagon comes and takes them away. Some of the articles are taken to hospitals and asylums, the others are distributed among those of the sick and poor who are deserving.

Every one has a cure for sore throat, but simple remedies appear to be most effective. Salt and water is used by many as a gargle, but a little alum and honey dissolved in sage tea is better. An application of cloths wrung out of hot water and applied to the neck, changing as often as they begin to cool, has the most potency for removing inflammation of anything we ever tried. It should be kept up for a number of hours; during the evening the usually most convenient time for applying this remedy.

"Doctor, I have been terribly bitten by—"

"Ah, indeed. Well, you must take the first steamer for Paris, and—"

"But, doctor, it was not a dog that bit me, but a snake."

"Oh, I see. You must take the first canal-boat for Paris, Ky.—[Philadelphia Press.]

A dispatch says a package sixty-four feet long was turned out of a factory in Mapleton, Pa., recently. It should have been, a package of that irreparable size should be to be.

HUSTONVILLE, LINCOLN COUNTY.

—The ice brigade was out in full force. —Cat-in-feeders seem to be availing of those who are lucky enough to have no stock.

—The whipping post would be awful bad medicine to take before breakfast these mornings.

—The bachelors who were sold a few days since are anxious to be claimed by the fair purchasers.

—The man who enquired: "Is it cold enough for you?" is thought to be done for—general rejoicing, therefore.

—How is the weather? Thermometers here registered 18° below zero Tuesday morning with downward tendency.

—Dr. Ed Alcorn is spending the winter in New York in order to learn the latest developments of the science of medicine.

—Pleasant McKinney is not thinking of atmospheric squalls any more. His baby is capable of supplying all demands in that line.

—The prophets who predicted a mild winter are revising their calculations in order to find where the mistake lies—or the prediction lied. On one point there is great unanimity.

—Give me credit for not having quoted a line from the beautiful snow. The deposition of the article here—varying from 7 inches to 7 feet in favored localities—is too immense to suggest the idea of beautiful—especially when a man's wood pile is five miles from home.

—Will Frye Carpenter, who has been sick for some time, died on Sunday P. M. His malady is described as typhoid dysentery. Mr. C. was one of our prominent citizens, in the prime of life, prosperous, an active officer in the Christian church, and a member of the Masonic order. He was within a few days of having completed his 50th year. A young and estimable wife and three small children survive to mourn his sudden departure.

"I am very tired," said the lady at the head of the boarding-house table the other morning, to the good-natured minister, who sat at the other end. "You should not be," said the person; "you didn't preach a sermon yesterday." "No," said the lady, almost unconsciously, "but I listened to one." Then followed the oppressive silence, which gave the minister time to reflect that he had come out only second best.—[Philadelphia Bulletin.]

We close with the trust that when the corroding tooth of time shall harrow us no more and the tangling perplexities of life shall no longer harass the soul, when we all shall gather ourselves together and surrender to the black banner of death, may the comfort of a life well spent and the consciousness of duty performed usher us into grander realities, where the refrain of angels is hushed in the song of eternity.—[Ellijay (Ga.) Courier's New Editor's Salutatory.]

"Have you any physicians here?" asked a tourist of a resident of Murphy.

"No we haven't," was the savage rejoinder, "and we don't want none, nuther."

"Why not?"

"Kase when any on us w'at to die it's cheaper to shoot ourselves than to have a fool doctor to bungie the job."—[California Maverick.]

Joseph Jefferson ("Rip Van Winkle"), with his family, has gone to his new home on Oregon Island, in New Iberia Parish, Louisiana, where he has purchased lands, built houses and has hundreds of orange trees bearing fruit. It is said that after this season he will retire permanently from the stage and spend the remainder of his life in the enjoyment of his new home.—[N. Y. Sun.]

Congress will probably sit until the second week in August. In the Presidential year it goes home a month earlier, to see about its fences. The general idea that hot weather drives the Congressmen out of Washington is not correct. Many members come from hotter places; many others would go back to hotter ones, if they did not let their constituents cool off.—[Current.]

Recent explorers in Alaska came upon a native village containing eleven males, five of whom were deaf mutes, while one of the women was wholly deaf. This state of things is accounted for by the steady intermarriage, as no other Indians lived within several days' journey.

Napoleon lost in his retreat from Moscow 400,000 men. Of them 125,000 were killed, 132,000 died of hunger and disease and 183,000 were taken prisoners or deserted. Many of them joined him again and the actual loss did not probably exceed 200,000.

Over \$6,000 worth of feathers have been sold from the twenty-one grown ostriches at the Anaheim ostrich farm, Los Angeles, Cal., during the past seven months.

The value of the pig iron produced in this country in 1885 was \$73,000,000, or nearly as much as the combined values of the gold and silver products.

Ordinary pencil marks can be preserved by coating them over with a solution of collodion to which 2 per cent. of stearine has been added.

The Congregationalist church at Wallingford, Conn., has had but five pastors in a continuous period of two hundred years of its life.

GARRARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT.

Lancaster.

—Fogg's Ferry will be the attraction at the City Hall this evening of Jan. 21st.

—The remains of Mr. James Middleton, of Kirkville, were interred here Monday.

—The postoffice is now at Capt. Pascock's jewelry store. The new furniture has arrived and is very handsome.

—The half interest of W. L. Withers in the hardware store of Withers & Rice, was bought Tuesday by A. H. Rice for \$910.

—J. V. Barber, of Pulaski, was tried here last Saturday charged with illicit whisky traffic and was held over in a bond of \$200 for his appearance before the U. S. Court at Louisville, to which place he was sent in default of bond.

—Humphrey Best was fined \$60 Tuesday for drawing his pistol on some negroes. He was arrested the same evening and lodged in jail for a breach of the peace. He paid a fine of \$20 and was released, but was shortly afterwards arrested and tried on a peace warrant and was required to give a bond of \$1,000, which he did.

—Rev. W. I. Fowle died Tuesday morning after a lingering illness of consumption. He was in his 30th year and a conscientious Christian. A devoted wife and three children are left to mourn his death. The funeral will occur Friday at 10 A. M. at the Christian church. Rev. John S. Shouse will deliver the funeral sermon assisted by Revs. Goodloe and Walden.

How to Keep Up Fires.

As winter is here and much fuel is wanted in the manner of replenishing coal fires, both in furnaces and grates, it would be well to try the following, copied from an exchange: "They should be fed with a little coal at the time and often. But servants, to save time and trouble, put on a great deal at once, the first result being that almost all the heat is absorbed by the newly put on coal, which can not give out heat until it becomes red hot. Hence, for awhile, the room is cold, but when it becomes aglow the heat is insufferable. The time to replenish a fire is as soon as the coals begin to show ashes on their surface, then put on merely enough to show a layer of black coal on the red. This will soon kindle, and as there is not much of it, an excess of heat will not be given out. Many also put out the fire by stirring the grate as soon as fresh coal is put on, thus leaving all the heat in the ashes, when it should be sent to the new supply of coal. The time to stir the fire is just when the new coal is well kindled. This method of managing a coal fire is troublesome, but it saves fuel, gives more uniform heat, and prevents the discomfort of alternations of heat and cold above referred to."

Simple integrity, simple fairness, simple justice to poor and rich alike, giving to each one his rightful due, striving neither to over-sell or under-buy goods or labor, incurring no debts that admit a possible doubt of being promptly met, and luring no one else to do so—in short, carrying out in the daily life the principles of honesty and fairness—is the very best and most efficient means of benefiting the community, and the only foundation on which to build a benevolent worthy of the name.

The best rules form a young man are to talk little, to hear much, to reflect alone upon what has passed in company, to distrust one's own opinions and value others that deserve it.—[Sir W. Temple.]

The annual loss of gold by attrition, shipwreck, fire, etc., is very small, not quite two tons, or \$280,000.

Texas makes highway robbery punishable by an imprisonment of not less than ten years.

It is estimated that the peanut crop of the South this year will be worth \$3,000,000.

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CANDIDATES.

W. B. WITHERS

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E. D. KENNEDY

Is a Candidate for Assessor, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

GEORGE S. CARPENTER

Is a Candidate for County Clerk, subject to the action of the Democracy.

J. M. JOHNSON

Is a Candidate for Assessor of Lincoln county, subject to the action of the Democracy.

WILLIS C. BARNETT

Is a Candidate for the office of Jailer of Lincoln county, subject to primary election of the Democratic party.

W. T. SAUNDERS

Is a Candidate for Jailer, subject to the action of the Democracy.

T. M. PENNINGTON

Is a Candidate for County Clerk of Lincoln, subject to the action of the Democracy.

J. B. PAXTON

Is a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the primary election to occur the first Saturday in March.

JUDGE W. O. HANSFORD

Is a Candidate for County Attorney of Lincoln, subject to the action of the Democracy.

JUDGE T. W. VARNON

Is a Candidate for re-election to the office of County Judge, subject to the action of the Democracy.

J. D. SWOPE

Is a Candidate for County Clerk of Lincoln, subject to the action of the Democracy.

GEORGE B. COOPER

Is a candidate for County Clerk of Lincoln, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

JAMES P. BAILEY

Is a candidate for Circuit Clerk, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

T. D. NEWLAND

Is a candidate for Sheriff of Lincoln county, subject to the action of the Democracy.

W. L. DAWSON

Is a candidate for Jailer of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

SAM. M. OWENS

Is a candidate for Jailer of Lincoln county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

D. R. CARPENTER,

Is a Candidate for re-election as County Attorney, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

JAMES W. ALCORN

Is a Candidate for Circuit Judge in the 1st District, subject to the action of the Democracy.

R. C. WARREN

Is a Candidate for re-election to the office of Commonwealth's Attorney of the 8th Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democracy.

O. H. WADDLE

Is a Candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney of the 8th Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

JOHN S. VAN WINKLE

Is a Candidate for Circuit Judge of the 8th District, subject to the Primary election of the Democratic party to be held the 1st Saturday in March, 1886.

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—FOR—

W. P. WALTON.

We are under constant obligations to Hon. J. B. McCreary for many public documents, including the *Congressional Record*, the contents of which are at this time of extraordinary interest. We only wish we had at our disposal the time necessary to peruse these documents thoroughly, as they contain much instruction in reference to public affairs, which is needed by too many of us. The meagre telegraphic reports of the doings of Congress, furnished by the daily press, though quite acceptable as well as interesting, fall far short of affording that information which is to be derived from the debates in Congress, as in the latter is contained almost all that is known by our ablest statesmen concerning the subjects discussed. It is due to Mr. McCreary to say in this connection that his courtesy and kindness to us by no means exceptional, as the official record alluded to shows that he has been duly attentive to the interests of his constituents. As evidence of this fact we may mention that he has already presented and had referred to the proper committee upward of sixty petitions for the relief of as many citizens on account of war claims and pension claims. The correspondence necessary between the claimants and the Congressmen in regard to these matters and the preparation by him of their respective claims for presentation, involve the performance of a great deal of gratuitous labor—much more than a lazy or careless man ever would perform. One of our greatest misfortunes is that our average statesman is so great to do anything. Indeed so prevalent and fashionable is this disability resulting from laziness, that a man who while occupying a high public position condescends to keep sober and endeavor to render some actual service to the people who have honored him, is made the object of ridicule by not a few who ought to have more sense. We feel assured that the people of the 8th Congressional District need have no fears that their interests will suffer either from want of industry, vigilance or ability on the part of their present representative.

In a resolution requiring such report, the auditor informs the Legislature that during the last fiscal year he paid out to pro tem. Commonwealth's Attorneys \$3,492 and to the regular officers \$17,741.06. This is a swindle and raid upon the treasury that the courts eagerly connive at, and which ought to be summarily corrected. There was said to be no warrant in law for the paying of such claims, but the auditor says a decision of the Court of Appeals in 1877 furnishes his authority. In the third district the pro tem. attorneys got just a \$100 more than the men the Commonwealth pays to attend to her business. In this district \$100 was paid to pro tem. men, or more than a third of what Mr. Warren gets. The leak should be plugged up forthwith.

A BILL is before the Legislature to make the carrying of concealed deadly weapons a felony. The present law is severe enough if it were properly executed. A better plan would be to take away the alleged right of the courts and Commonwealth's Attorneys to suspend judgment in such cases, which virtually annuls the law. We know of numerous cases of compromise and conviction in which the imprisonment part of the penalty was never inflicted. In fact we can recall no case of a man with money to pay his fine and lawyers ever having to stay the 10 days in jail. Let the law stay as it is and hold Commonwealth's Attorneys to a closer responsibility.

We have been holding our breath the better to hear the Hon. Fontaine Fox Bobbitt's promised resolution to dispense with ice water during the session, but so far the gladsome action has not been vouchsafed. Can it be that Mr. Bobbitt is going back on a promise that was the burden of his speeches for years? Perish the thought! But it seems that he has lost his golden opportunity when he failed to present his mighty effort at retrenchment and reform during this unheeded of cold spell.

BLESSEDNESS often comes to us in disguise and Polk Johnson's recent defeat is now recognized by him in that light, for he says in the *C. J.* "Mr. Rowlett offered a resolution in the house at Frankfort yesterday to fix the salaries of the Clerks of that body at \$5 per day. The private station seems to be not only the post of honor in these days, but also the most profitable. It is a wise man who knows when to be defeated.

MR. ORFORD's bill providing for a new constitution, which passed the House by such a decisive vote, is a decided improvement on former efforts in that direction. Heretofore the men who failed to vote were counted against the measure; if this bill becomes a law that feature is remedied, and a new constitution seems at last to have in sight. For all of which we shall be duly thankful.

WEAVER's bill to restore soldiers and sailors of the late war to their equal rights with the holders of Government bonds, appropriates \$300,000,000 to pay them the difference between the value of the currency they received and the standard gold coin of the United States. A stiller proposition was never offered, but it is far from absolutely certain that it will not become a law.

THE Agricultural Bureau is the most useless of several of Kentucky's sinewies. It has cost \$25,740.02 in nine years and nobody has been benefited but those who draw the salaries. We join the Covington *Commonwealth* in saying "Let the bureau be wiped out."

We hope Mr. Bobbitt will be able to get his bill passed to fix the peremptory jury challenges at 10 for both the Commonwealth and the defendant. Justice demands that they be equal.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

—Mr. Johnson, of Nelson, has presented a bill to abolish the Bureau of Agriculture. Good boy.

—Speaker Offutt's bill for holding an election for calling a Constitutional Convention was passed 63 to 8.

—The law for the protection of food fishes will be repealed, if present indications are worth anything.

—A bill has been presented to make seduction of any female under sixteen years of age, under promise of marriage, a felony.

—The joint rule against local legislation received a black eye in the House, the Speaker ruling that the joint rules are not yet effective, not having been adopted by the Senate.

—A bill to prohibit convict labor in or about coal mines is before the House, but if adopted it can not go into effect until the expiration of the present four years' lease of the convicts.

—Mr. Straus has presented a bill to compel the various counties in the State to support their own pauper idiots, buy their own record books and pay for the transportation of all prisoners.

—Mr. Bobbitt presented an act to incorporate the Stanford Street Railway Company. Also, an act giving the Commonwealth and defendant in felony cases ten peremptory jury challenges each.

—Hon. D. L. Thornton, member of the House from Woodford, and one of the ablest lawyers of that body, not seeing his way clear to accepting free passes, has returned those sent him by the police companies.

—Mr. Neale, of Graves, has presented a bill to reduce the number of petit jurors to eight to the panel and the grand jury to twelve. If it should become a law there would be a saving of \$77,258 per annum in jury expenses, which amounted to \$244,348 in 1885.

—The Governor nominated Hon. William A. Berkele, of Garrard county; W. L. Caldwell, of Boyle; J. E. VanWinkle, of Boyle; George R. McKee, of Kenton; and Horace S. Withers, of Lincoln, as Commissioners of the Kentucky Institution for Deaf Mutes, and the Senate confirmed the nominations.

—The State House at Frankfort is not as big as the Capitol at Washington, nor as imposing as the State House at Albany, but it will do, at least till the Branch Penitentiary at Eddyville is completed and the finances of the State are placed in better shape. No increase in the State tax just now. —[Covington Commonwealth.]

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

—Gen. Don Carlos Buell was confirmed as Pension Agent for Kentucky.

—The *Greenburg Times*, H. C. Cockerell editor, began its career Wednesday.

—By paying the \$10,000,000 bond call the government will save nearly \$1,000 a day interest.

—R. T. Sandusky, a well known Lexington man, committed suicide at Millersburg a few days ago.

—A collision on the B. & O. killed three persons in Indiana. The crew of one of the trains was asleep.

—The Yosemite hotel was burned last Sunday afternoon, defective flue being the origin. —[Herald.]

—The 18th Judicial district will nominate its officers on the 21 Saturday in March by primary election.

—In joint session of the Ohio Legislature, John Sherman received 84 and A. G. Thurman 62 votes for U. S. Senator.

—There will be no trouble about the Kentucky appointments. The Senate is confirming them without a word in batches of 25.

—Senator Beck states that he has no apprehension regarding the confirmation of any of the appointments made from Kentucky.

—At Aix-la-Chapelle a fire broke out in a splashing mill while the operatives were at work. Fifteen of them perished in the flames.

—Sam Gardner, the K. C. fireman who had his leg crushed and Wm. Davis, of Somerset, a brakeman on the same road, who was so badly injured during the holidays, both died Monday.

—Gen. Werner added to the long list of bills in the House a proposition that the surplus coin in the Treasury over and above \$50,000,000 shall be applied immediately to the reduction of the public debt.

—The Senate confirmed the nomination of Conrad N. Jordan to be Treasurer of the United States, and there can be no further doubt of his right to have charge of the Sub-Treasury in New York, vice Acton, removed.

—After four days' work the bodies of Col. M. H. Wright and Jabez Balfour were found in the wreck of the building on Main street, Louisville, crushed but not burned. Death seems to have been instantaneous.

—Col. Edward Richardson, of Mississippi, the largest cotton planter in the world, died suddenly with paralysis at Jackson, Miss. He was President of the late World's Industrial Exposition at New Orleans, and a wealthy man.

—Gov. Bate has commuted the sentence of Wm. Spence, confined in the Nashville penitentiary on a life sentence for the murder of his son in law, Ed. S. Wheat, to five years from date. Spence will be 80 years old the day of his release.

—The republican House of Ohio, without the shadow of an investigation or contest having been made, unseated nine democrats from Hamilton county, giving their places to a like number of republicans. Some votes were wanted for John Sherman and the democrats had to go.

—All the railroads in Nebraska, practically at a standstill for the last ten days, are again getting their rolling stock in motion.

—That never-failing evidence of intense cold, the ice-bridge, has formed at Niagara, and it is believed that it has come to stay through the season.

—Curtin, of Pennsylvania, declines to accept the chairmanship of the committee on Banking and Currency for reasons of his own and the position will devolve on Mr. Miller, of Texas.

—B. W. Dutton, of Pulaski county, who has been in jail here since August, under a sentence for violating the Internal Revenue law, took the insolvent debtor's oath yesterday and was released. —[Louisville Times.]

—While Matt. Kays, under arrest for murder, was being conveyed from Trippe Station, Ark., to Arkansas City, he plunged head first through the car window, struck a wheelbarrow standing by the track and was taken up dead.

—W. P. Harris, General Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio, Pittsburg division, was resigned Saturday last. Mr. Harris was formerly connected with the Louisville and Nashville road and will probably return to that road.

—Reports from Florida say that all orange remaining on the trees are frozen and the lemon trees in Northern Florida are probably killed, but beyond losing their leaves, it is not believed that the orange trees are injured anywhere in the State.

—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Hunter Wood, for Revenue Collector of the Second Kentucky District, and of George H. Davison, for the Sixth District. No explanation as to the non-confirmation of the other Kentucky Collectors.

—Mr. Ingalls, rep., offered a resolution in the Senate that in the opinion of the body the compulsory coinage of silver dollars, directed by the law of Feb. 23, 1873, should not be suspended until the aggregate reaches the sum of \$500,000,000.

—Large numbers of negroes are leaving North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama for the West. The movement is caused chiefly by high rents, bad crops and the defective tenant system in that section of the South. Good wages are offered in Arkansas, Colorado and California.

—The same newspapers who so valiantly detested Gov. Blackburn for his wholesale system of pardons and remissions of fines, now as heartily commend Gov. Knott's opposite policy. This practice of toadying to the man in power is thoroughly contemptible. —[Oreanboro Messenger.]

—There is no chance for the suspension of silver coinage by the present Congress. It is useless for the financiers of the East to cherish the delusive hope. All the speculation about the composition of the Committee on Coinage is secondary. It will make little difference what the committee may do. The House itself is strongly against the suspension of coinage. —[N. Y. World.]

—Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 13 —This has been the longest and severest cold spell ever felt in Florida. The low in oranges on the trees, according to Capt. Ives, Manager of the Florida Fruit Exchange, is \$1,000,000. The loss to the vegetable is immense, some men having sixty to a hundred acres killed. Water pumps, tanks, etc., were frozen solid here yesterday. Seating was indulged in upon the pond, a scene never before witnessed in Florida.

—Senator Payne, of Ohio, is said to be much annoyed by the charges made by S. K. Donovan, to the effect that his election to the Senate was brought about through bribery. The Ohio Legislature yesterday took cognizance of the matter and appointed a committee to investigate the charges, so far as they affect certain members of the General Assembly who were mentioned in the Donovan article as having accepted bribes to vote for Mr. Payne.

—Senator Beck has offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed in all payments hereafter made of interest on the bonds and notes of the United States, and in the purchase or payment of one per cent. of the entire debt of the United States for the sinking fund, as now required by law, to pay out gold and silver coin as nearly as possible in the same proportion in which gold coin and certificates were received during the preceding fiscal year for duties on imported goods.

—Senator Blackburn has presented a remonstrance against the establishment of the Eastern Judicial District of Kentucky. The remonstrance is signed by Alvin Duval, D. W. Lindsay, W. P. Bush, J. Stoddard Johnston, James W. Tate, W. J. Chinn, Ira Julian, George C. Drain and Wm. Lindsay. These distinguished gentlemen say that while such a court would foster the interests of some cities and provide places for worthy gentlemen, the good it would do the people at large would not warrant the outlay of public money.

A noticed statistician, Edward Atkinson, insists that there is an abundance of room yet in the world. The 1,400,000,000 persons supposed to be on the globe could all find easy standing room within the limits of ten miles square, and by the aid of a telephone could be addressed at one time by a single speaker.

Try to be something in the world and you will be something. Aim at excellence, and excellence will be attained. This is the great secret of success and eminence. "I can not do it" never accomplished anything. "I will try" has wrought wonders. —[Hawes.]

A California murderer went to the gallows with a cigarette in his mouth. He died soon after. We have always contended that cigarettes were unhealthy.

When a young lady lends handkerchiefs to a rich bachelor, she probably thinks she may reap.

GEO. O. BARNES.

"Praise the Lord. God is Love and Nothing Else."

FUTHERGHER, INDIA, Dec. 8th, 1885.

DEAR INTERIOR.—The woodwork department of the great gun carriage factory in the Fort is a very interesting sight. Here, side by side with the most elaborate and costly, perfected machinery from England, that turns and shapes wood with automatic movements perfectly amazing; you will see natives squatting at their work, rough implements in hand, and giving finishing touches, that only manual labor can supply. They must be allowed in this, however, to use the tools they have been trained to employ all their lives. And wonderfully skillful they are; using tools as we do fingers; squatting where we stand, and generally doing everything we would not think of doing. The European superintendents try to get lots of 12 to 14 years old and train them gradually to the use of all the machinery. They are docile and ingenious and give excellent satisfaction. I spoke in my list of the great stores of seasoned lumber in the Fort store-rooms. A few days ago in rummaging for a suitable piece of timber for some particular work they got out one stick of "Sheesham" that was stored in 1823! It was just the bit required. 62 years of "seasoning" in this climate must have pretty effectively excluded the native moisture from that stick of wood.

How intense the interest in going over the ramparts of the old fort, with an intelligent guide, to stand upon the very spot where indomitable valor held the recently manned bastions against overwhelming odds. There were but 30 capable of bearing arms, when the Sepoys broke into open mutiny, and all who could took refuge in this fort, and prepared to make a stand for dear life.

Only 3 of the 8 bastions could be held at all by the little handful. The brave chaplain took his place with the rest and fought gallantly. One woman, the wife of a Sergeant, who had been killed, took his rifle and his place and made havoc by her accurate aim among the besiegers.

The women and children were quite sheltered during the siege in the large bungalow, where every night we sat down at the Major's hospitable table, to dinner, after the evening services. For nine days, harassed by day and night, the intrepid garrison fought, repelling repeated and desperate assaults; and at last, seeing further resistance hopeless, took to their boats on the 10th night and dropped down the Ganges.

Alas! the treacherous river seemed in league with the blood thirsty human tigers, who organized a swift pursuit. The fugitives, stranded on sandbanks, were overtaken in turn and all perished or were captured, to die at a later date—save two only. It deepens the sadness of their fate to know that their heroic courage availed nothing—as did the equally persistent valor of the Lucknow garrison. Last Friday evening the Major and I walked round the rampart and he went over what little was known of the thrilling events of that 9 days' siege, as told by the two survivors. At one spot the mutinies had sprung a mine, which laid a portion of the "curtain" in ruin; but—albeit named for an assault—were deterred from an attempt to enter the breach by the brave Captain Fisher, standing alone in it and firing rapidly, supported by a few enfilading rifles in the contiguous bastions right and left. Their second mine, however, was right under the principle bastion, which could not be countermined for lack of hands to do the work—all being fully employed in mounting guard—and so the desperate garrison were obliged to take to their boats under cover of night and slide down the Ganges. Major Mackenzie told me that when he was recovering, with that, his bungalow, a few years ago, hurried in the old straw roof, he found, besides numerous musket balls—one 9 pound solid shot, and several bags of resin that had been fired into the thatch with the hope of burning them out. But the fires had gone out and they did no damage.

Bro. Woodside, in looking over a box of old papers came across a very interesting relic—given him years ago by some English officer, illustrating the way in which the present British National Standard or "Union Jack" came to have its present form. As all know, it has three red crosses on a deep blue ground. Only two crosses are visible, as those of St. Andrew and St. Patrick are shaped alike. The three are—St. George, of England; St. Andrew, of Scotland; and St. Patrick, of Ireland. The St. George is a red "Latin" cross—as it is called—consisting of the upright and cross beam, we are all so familiar with as the dreadful implement of torture and death, upon which the world's Redeemer suffered death for all. This is on a pure white ground.

St. Andrew's, is a white cross on a deep, blue ground; but the position is not that of Calvary. It is the cross of "Our Father Jacob's" arms as he blessed Ephraim the younger, over Manasseh the Elder, by the unexpected manœuvre that awakened Joseph's displeasure (Gen. 35:12-20). His outstretched arms thus intersecting each other, give us Scotland's emblem. This, on a blue ground—emblem of unchanging love; like the azure of the immeasurable sky, above; and the depths of the unbounded ocean beneath. St. Patrick's again is different. This is a red cross—still "Our Father Jacob's" like St. Andrew's, but on a pure white ground, as is St. George's. Here we have the legend of scripture pre-arranged, but on a basis of holiness and purity.

Indeed, LOVE divine, doing its work—on the basis of an everlasting recollection, that will ever respect the devil's dice and save us, though the heart's blood flows out, drop by drop, in doing it—this is the great emblem, of which all scripture tells.

[CONTINUED NEXT ISSUE]

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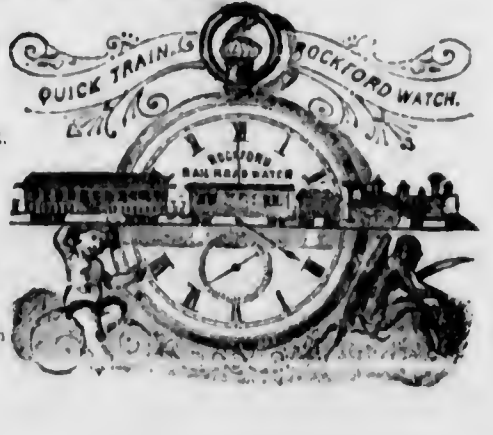
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